Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XX. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866. NUMBER 11.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tax Bill to be Reported to the Senate on Monday.

Cotton Tax Fixed at Two Cents per Pound.

Assault on Congressman Grinnell by Gen. Rousseau.

CONGRESS.

The Mexican Question Before the Senate.

BILL INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE TO AMEND THE CURRENCY ACT.

Debate on the Reconstruction Report.

BILL PASSED EXTENDING THE PROVISIONS OF THE HOMESTEAD LAW.

THE FENIANS.

ARREST OF SUSPECTED PARTIES IN CANADA.

Prisoners Awaiting Examination at Canandaigua, N. Y.

Hon. J. W. Patterson Nominated as Senator from New Hampshire.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Gold Closed in New York at 147 1-4.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 14.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Finance Committee hope to finish the work on the Tax Bill to-morrow, but are not likely to report it to the Senate before Monday. The object of the revenue this Session they voted, to fix the tax at such rates as will yield $300,000,000, which it would not be likely to agree to the, even if the Senate did, and it therefore seems probable that the rate will be finally fixed by a Committee of Conference.

NORTH CAROLINA LOYALTY.

In Newbern, N. C., the city council has voted, yeas, two, nays three, not to purchase a United States flag to be displayed from the City Hall. The opponents in opposition say that their United States council not allow representation from the South in Congress, therefore the South ought not to allow the flag to be displayed within her borders.

CONGRESSMEN STATE BANK NOTES.

After July 1st, National Banks will not be allowed to pay state bank notes over their counters. There is no law preventing their passage among themselves, and for all save accepting at the banks, they will be as good as ever.

APPROPRIATION BOUNTY BILL.

The bill reported by Mr. Paine, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, some months ago, extending the Homestead Law over the public lands of the South, was reported back to the House by the Conference Committee having it in charge and passed. It declares to actual settlers one hundred and sixty acres of land, and no longer be sold, and secures it to the poor natives and blacks. This is regarded as the best effective and forward despatches from all other telegraph companies, on pain of heavy penalties for refusal.

PAY STOPPED.

At the request of the Quartermaster General, the pay of the following officers will be stopped until they render to the Quartermaster's Department the returns as it accounts required of them by law and the regulations for carry to that effect: Lieut. A. Fisher, Fortieth Ohio; Lieut. G. Field, Thirteen Virginia, Light Artillery; Lieut. John Sullivan, Fifteenth Illinois; Capt. Benjamin Haynes, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth O. N. G.; Capt. Geo. Hunt, Twenty-first Illinois; Lieutenant A. Kuhn, Thirty-fifth Wisconsin; Capt. Edward Kirchler, Twelfth Illinois; Lieut. G. H. Lenahan, Sixty-sixth Illinois; Lieut. A. B. Mckee, Iowa cavalry; Capt. L. Nesbit, Twelfth Illinois; Lieut. J. M. Nebling, Twenty-first Ohio; Lieut. Jas. Roper, Thirteen Tennessee cavalry; Lieut. W. Rogers, Regimental Quartermaster, 60th Tennessee mounted volunteers; Capt. A. F. Reed, Thirty-first Ohio; Lieut. Jas. Sullivan, Fifty-first Illinois; Lieut. Jas. Miller, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio; Lieut. Jas. Spence, Seventy-fifth Ohio; Lieut. Meissner, Thirty-first Ohio; Lieut. James T. Snyder, Thirteenth Ohio; Sergeant P. Shell, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio; Lieut. R. T. Kennett, 2d, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio; Lieut. O. A. Bradbear, Seventeenth Kentucky; Capt. Jos. Sullivan, Fifty-first Illinois Cavalry; Capt. R. Cook, First Wisconsin Artillery; Lieut. A. J. Jones, First Wisconsin Artillery; Lieut. N. H. Chittenden, Ad. Illinois 27th; Sergeant Benjamin Young; Capt. P. G. Green, Thirty Indiana battery; Capt. Jos. Sherman, Forty-third Illinois; Capt. T. N. Garrett, Second Minnesota cavalry; Capt. J. C. Hall, Second Minnesota cavalry; Capt. R. W. Isabell, Fourteenth Wisconsin Infantry; Capt. J. Keefe, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry; Maj. W. H. Lamar, Tenth Missouri Cavalry; Lieut. G. H. Martin, Forty-second Indiana battery.

MUSTERED OUT.

Major Theophilus Gaines, formerly prosecuting attorney at Cincinnati, and, during the late war, Judge Advocate of this Department, has been mustered out of service. General Augur, commanding the Department of Washington, has issued a general order thanking Major Gaines for the intelligent and able manner in which he has performed the duties of the position, and trusts that the future success will reward him in his civil pursuits as that which gave him the position he has vacated.

VERY POOR.

A board of medical officers has been ordered by the War Department to examine Private Hall, late of the Ninth Regiment, Governor Morgan will bring forward and urge when the measure is next considered. One of them requires that all state laws shall be observed, which of course does away with the national character of the measure; another grants the privileges and powers of citizenship to all, to any company, in accordance with certain important forms; still another provides for the doing by the federal government the Government by colonies, to be made annually by the Postmaster-General, after proper advertisement, and it is made the duty of the company named in the bill to receive and forward despatches from all other telegraph companies, on pain of heavy penalties for refusal.

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Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 51 CLARK ST.

Chicago Tribune, Monday, June 15, 1868.

PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The final passage by the House of Representatives of the Constitutional Amendment as passed by the Senate, probably settles the policy of Congress on the subject of Reconstruction, until the States shall have had an opportunity to pass upon the proposed amendment. It is now open to the States for adoption by the Legislatures. As every Northern State is now blessed with a Republican Governor and Legislature, there will be no malignancy found in the list of loyal portion of the Union. The Southern States will wait for the coercive persuasion of the President, and if encouraged by him to oppose the Constitutional Amendment, they will do so with fiendish and lost-handedly-devised to adopt it, or do as they please, they will avail themselves of the opportunity to reject it with their old "Africanis" scorn and chivalrous disdain. But if the President confirms to the action of Congress and stubbornly demands its adoption by them, it will probably be reluctantly adopted.

Whether the President will then use his influence he himself probably does not yet know. At all events he will not make it known until Congress shall have completed their reconstruction scheme by the action upon two bills reported by the Reconstruction Committee, in connection with the Constitutional Amendments. One of these is an enabling act, defining the terms upon which the seceded States may be admitted into the Union, and the other, as not imposing certain disabilities upon participants in the rebellion. Congress has taken no action on either of these bills, and it is probable that the proposed Constitutional Amendment will be passed, and that more than this is not needed. Little Raymond from this stand-point talks fluently of the inexpediency of unnecessarily stirring up the Southern people, and the importance of maintaining harmony between the President and Congress "on a point upon which he assures they are radically at issue. But there are a host of reasons why Raymond's policy, though doubtless inspired by the President, is utterly inadmissable. One is, that an Enabling Act as Raymond suggests over the President's veto, is law, and the President is bound to obey and enforce it. To refuse to do it is guilty of treason and liable to be impeached for it. Another is, the Constitution is not law and the President is in no way bound by it. An enabling act providing that the seceded States send their votes for the constitutional amendments before being represented in Congress would therefore prevent the President from carrying out the Sacred Oath of Office. Another is, that if Congress is not convened, the Southern and Copperhead members, instead of the present nineteen, as the core Congress of the United States, as the Constitutional would not prevent him from carrying out the Garret Davis plan if he were so disposed. Moreover, since the passage of the Constitutional Amendment through the legislatures of the seceded States can not be effected without not only the acquiescence but the vigorous and energetic aid of the President, the question arises as to whether he is disposed to aid or oppose their plan the better. They will bring him to an expression on this by submitting to him the Constitutional Amendment for either his approval or his veto. If he officially approves it Congress may indulge in the hope that he will use his influence to procure its passage in the Southern States, and that they will pass. If by his veto he arrays the whole power of his office and patronage against the Constitutional policy, then Congress may assume that the measure will not obtain the consent of the necessary States, and therefore cannot become part of the Constitution according to the provisions of the instrument constructive which requires the votes of twenty-seven States to amend that instrument. They will then have no alternative but to have Gen. Sherman, with a few more humble subalterns, and accept his plan of reconstruction without guarantees, or to reorganize the Southern Governments on the seceded States in the manner advocated by us from the outset, and proposed in the amending bills introduced by Senator Stevens and Mr. Boutwell. Between these two alternatives of the bill reported by the committee would lead to the adoption of a more thorough and satisfactory policy than that contained in the bill itself, or to the adoption of the Constitutional amendment without waiting for the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, leaving the whole question of reconstruction completely settled as if they had admitted the rebel members last January. Mr. Raymond, in a letter to the New York Times indicates that he has no desire to see the Union party will labor to induce Congress to pass no bills whatever, in order to avoid the President's veto, which Mr. Raymond assumes he believes to be certain to be set. He argues that Congress may, by a mere joint resolution of both houses, exclude Southern members until the proposed Constitutional Amendment shall

CITY COMPTROLLER'S MONTHLY STATEMENT

OF THE

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

CITY of CHICAGO,

FOR

For the Month of May, 1866.

[illegible] Fund.

Balance in Board of Public Works Appropriation	$71,399.79
Water Rentals, Comp'ts	84,243.13
	$55,642.92
Balance in Board of Public Works	2,241.32
Balance in Board of Public Works Appropriation	82.21
Balance in Contingent Property Tax of 1865	2,241.32
City Collector's Warrants	14,566.34
	$155,642.92
City Collector's Warrants	102.10
C. F. Gilbert per Comp'r	102.42
C. F. Gilbert per Comp'r	102.42
C. G. Ketchel per Comp'r	102.42
Balance in Board of Water	2,241.32
	$2,241.32
City Collector's Warrants	1,241.32
Wm. Yore, Clerk	1,241.32
Wm. Yore, Clerk	1,241.32
Don't Owe Light, Light, Light	423.32

[illegible] Fund.

Cornelius Ireland	2.00
James O'Connor	1.00
Jas Carey	1.00
John Reid	1.00
Thomas Reid	1.00
Thomas Cheatham	1.00
Peter Dunn	1.00
Patrick Mann	1.00
Jas Mann	1.00
John McGill	1.00
James Connelly	1.00
Jacob Rosenberg	1.00
Frank Fox	1.00
Henry Bowman	1.00
Richard Flynn	1.00
Michael Flynn	1.00
James Orrith	1.00
Jas. Mc. Donnell	1.00
T. F. Dunn	1.00
Jas. O'Connor	1.00
A. Rudolph	1.00
Jas. Cullen	1.00
Thomas Cullen	1.00
Harris Barney	1.00
Harris Barney	1.00
Barney Matchem	1.00
Barney Matchem	1.00
Martin Wrenn	1.00
Patrick Mc Grath	1.00
Patrick Mc Grath	1.00
Edwin Hunt	1.00
Wm. Hunt	1.00
Warner Hunt	1.00
Catherine Smith	1.00
John Tort	1.00
Barney Mc Gee	1.00
James Lowden	1.00
Barney Burke	1.00
Patrick Mc Grath	1.00
Patrick Schick	1.00
John Green	1.00
Jas. Mc Cullen	1.00
Jas. Mc Cullen	1.00
Thomas Dwyer	11.00
Barney Mc Gee	1.00
Barney Boerner	11.00
Bernard Monahan	1.00
Jos. Ackerman	10.00
Jos. Ackerman	10.00
Valentine Miller	5.00
Jas. Cullen	14.00
Christian Heil	1.00
Christian Heil	1.00

Special Assessment.

Stephen Brisen	$52.00
Stephen Brisen	52.00
Stephen Brisen	52.00
Cyprian Brisen	52.00
Cyprian Brisen	52.00
Sarah Brisen	52.00
Sarah Brisen	52.00
Sarah

Chicago Tribune.
FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1866.

THE CITY.

BANKRUPT COURT.—ADMIRAL MORGAN, The No. and member of the Board of Managers of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, offers to pay one-half, and two o'month, to the Sheriff, as assignee, the sum in no instance, all the monies due for fines and costs.

APPOINTED.—C. J. Sawin, of N. Y., has been appointed to the office of Physician to the County Poor House, vice R. J. Patterson, resigned. Dr. Sawin is a graduate of the Medical College of the City of New York, and has had a large experience in the treatment of the diseases of children.

ARRESTED.—Yesterday, about one hour in every day of Thomas Hall, of the Dodge House, was arrested by Officer Hall, on a charge of assault and battery. The complainant was a boy named Fleming, who was struck by the defendant in the face with a stone. The boy was severely injured, and the defendant was fined $100 and costs.

ASSAULT.—The following wholesale clothing houses have determined to close their stores on Wednesday at three o'clock on Saturday afternoons, from May 26th to August 25th: Leyser & Co.; Kerr, Sullivan & Co.; Wade, Scott & Co.; Tucker, Barbour & Co.; Crawford, Rowell & White Brothers. The action is a good one and might be practiced by many of other leading trades.

CONVEYANCING.—Charles T. Hyde, arrested in this city by Officer C. S. Parry on the charge of being a counterfeit, was yesterday found guilty of the possession of money and in connection of money, clearly moral currency. He was taken before Justice Boyington, and was fined $100 and costs. Hyde was unable to pay the fine, and was committed to the County Jail.

THE FALLING BUILDING.—The portions which collapsed on the morning of the 5th inst. on the corner of Randolph and Randolph streets, which fell to the ground on Saturday, desire us to say that the fault did not rest with the builders, but with the owner, Mr. Bartlett, who refused to put in the necessary braces, and insisted on the walls being left standing as they were. The builders were not responsible for the manner in which the walls were left standing, and they have so informed the owner.

A LIBERAL DONATION.—On the 20th inst., the Osawood Cemetery Association decided to the Methodist Church a lot 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, and 16 feet 2 inches in the rear, located in one of the most desirable portions of the grounds of that beautiful cemetery, for the use of the Rev. Dr. Kidder, of the Church of Mr. Kidder, who is dangerously ill at his residence on Ashland avenue, near the Lake.

PRIZES FOR FARMS.—The Northern Indiana Railroad will offer prizes to the Fair from that city and Chicago, for the best farm, the best crop of corn, the best crop of wheat, the best crop of oats, the best acre of potatoes, the best acre of onions, the best acre of turnips, the best acre of beets, the best acre of carrots, the best acre of parsnips, the best acre of cabbages, the best acre of tomatoes, the best acre of cucumbers, the best acre of melons, the best acre of pumpkins, the best acre of squash, the best acre of sweet potatoes, the best acre of Irish potatoes, the best acre of peas, the best acre of beans, the best acre of broom corn, the best acre of sorghum, the best acre of flax, the best acre of hemp, the best acre of tobacco, the best acre of hops, the best acre of grass, the best acre of clover, the best acre of timothy, the best acre of millet, the best acre of buckwheat, the best acre of rye, the best acre of barley, the best acre of oats, the best acre of wheat, the best acre of corn